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Military Observations in the Moscow MD (City and Suburbs).

<u>Town</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Moscow (N55-45, E37-35)	Prior to December 1949.	1. Barracks install- ation of five three- story billets, locat- ed in a courtyard which was bounded by a line of trees; a long stable; and a new steel frame structure; equipped with a wooden lattice fence along its south side and iron lattices along the other sides. Two old guns on bases were located at the main entrance.	Southwest of the central airport in the north- western sector of Moscow, north of Khoroshenskoye Shosse; housed officers; billets were located between the Shosse and the installa- tion.	Prior to December 1949, the barracks were occupied by a cavalry unit of 500 to 800 men, including a band. The soldiers wore blue caps with red bands and light blue-bordered epaulets. The only weapons observed were carbines and pistols. The soldiers seemed to be well-disciplined. In summer, only a small guard detail was located in the installation.
		2. Supply depot of numerous brick buildings which served as store- houses; enclosed by a barbed wire fence and served by a railroad spur.	Directly south of the central air- port.	Engines, tires, and spare parts for motor vehicles were stored in the depot. Tanks were frequently observed moving into the installation. The depot was guarded by soldiers wearing red- bordered epaulets.
	Prior to December 1949.	Barracks installation of one building with two lateral wings, two stables, one veterinary hospital, and one laun- dry; enclosed by a wooden fence, two and one-half meters high.	On the southwest side of Leningrad Shosse and north of the central airport.	A new installation; the barracks were completed in December 1949. After March 1949, it was occupied by about 60 troops and 30 horses. The only weapons observed were rifles. It appeared to accommodate an interrogation head- quarters in one section of the installation.
	Prior to October 1949.			According to the workers, the installation would be occupied by a mounted unit of several hundred men in the spring of 1950.

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Prior to
August
1949.

Barracks installation of one large U-shaped multi-story building, several secondary buildings constructed of wood or brick, and one three-story officers' mess; enclosed by a wooden fence, two meters high.

In the southern sector of the city, about four km south of the Kremlin, in a street fork with a Lenin monument located at its point, and near a radio tower.

Referred to as Cherniyevskiy Barracks. Prior to August 1949, it was occupied by an infantry unit of several hundred men wearing red epaulets, one construction unit, and one air force unit, numbering about 30 men. The infantry unit was referred to as the guard battalion. It was equipped with rifles and submachine guns. One company marched out for guard duty daily and returned after 24 hours. Only a limited number of passenger cars was seen in the installation.

Prior to
December
1949.

Barracks installation of one four-story headquarters building; one five-story building, about 120 meters long, with statues of Lenin and Stalin; one large T-shaped five-story building; one boiler house with a smokestack, 30 meters high; one radio station, with two towers about 25 meters high; and several secondary buildings; enclosed by a board fence, two meters high, with three watchtowers. It also included officers' billets and a laundry located outside the fence.

In the north-eastern sector of the city, in the borough of Bogorodskoye, about 1,000 meters southeast of the Belokamenaya railroad station, on the southwest side of the railroad circle.

a. After the spring of 1947, it was occupied by the headquarters and two regiments of an MVD division commanded by a general. An NCO candidate school was subordinate to the division. The total number of motor vehicles was estimated at 80 to 100 trucks, 30 to 40 passenger cars, and about 20 motorcycles.

b. The building, about 120 meters long, quartered the Lenin Regiment, whose size exceeded 1,000 men. The soldiers wore yellow-bordered red epaulets. According to soldiers, the regiment had been located, after the war, originally in the Soviet Zone of Germany and, later, in Leningrad. The soldiers seemed to be excellent and very intelligent men. The missions of the regiment, which included a band, were confined to troop reviews, guards of honor, etc. The soldiers were equipped with rifles and submachine guns with disk magazines.

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c. The T-shaped billets quartered the so-called Small Regiment, which was referred to as the guard regiment. The size of the unit fluctuated but was estimated at 600 to 800 men. The soldiers wore black-bordered red epaulets. They were equipped with rifles, submachine guns, and light machine guns. The regiment had to provide guard details and transport escorts for PWs and convicts.

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Prior to
April
1949.

1. Barracks installation of several brick buildings.

In the borough of Bogorodskoye.

Installation, it quartered a guard unit of the MVD.

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2. Barracks installation of two three-story buildings, about 40 meters long and interconnected by a roofed gangway.

In the north-eastern sector of the city, about 2,000 meters northeast of the Yaroslavl railroad station, opposite the southeast end of 11 Sokolniki Street.

Occupied by a unit, estimated at three or four companies in size, whose soldiers wore black-bordered black epaulets. The only weapons observed were rifles. In summer, the unit was absent.

Prior to
September
1948.

1. Military school of two U-shaped instruction buildings and several secondary buildings.

East of the central sector of the city, about 1,500 meters east of the Kursk railroad station, on the south side of Krasno Kasarmenaya Square.

Foreign-Language Institute of the Soviet Army commanded by General Radlov (phonetic spelling) (fnu). The participants of the courses of instruction included about 1,200 soldiers, ranging in rank from officer candidate to colonel, and about 300 girls. The staff personnel included about 400 men. According to Soviet soldiers, about 33 languages were taught. They stated that English, French, and German were preferred. The goal of the courses was to pass the interpreter's examination or to fulfill teaching requirements. Between June and August, 300 to 400 young participants and about 200 girls were transferred to a tent camp near Kubinka

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Prior to May 1948.	25X1X [REDACTED]	2. Motor vehicle assembly shop, equipped with a railroad spur.	Bordered the south side of the institute described under paragraph 1.	(W55-35,E36-42) to undergo infantry training. They were trained with infantry mortar weapons, with calibers up to 80 mm. The camp was located about 800 meters south of the Moscow-Smolensk super highway, on the west side of the Maro-Fominsk (W55-23,E36-44) road. A barracks installation referred to as the war college was located on the opposite side of the road. A limited number of tanks of Soviet and foreign make were observed in the installation and the terrain around it.
1948.		3. Barracks installation.	North of the institute on the east side of Krasno Kasarmenaya Square.	From 30 to 40 used trucks were observed in the courtyard of the installation at all times. After overhauling the engines, rocket launchers were mounted on the trucks. Source estimated the number of the trucks converted at 80 to 100 monthly.
1947.		4. Military hospital, a large installation of numerous buildings.	About 1,000 meters northeast of the barracks installation described in paragraph 3, and north of the MVO Park.	Occupied by over 1,000 men of a tank unit. Several tanks, 15 to 20 76.2 mm AT guns towed by trucks, and motorcycles were observed in the barracks area.
Prior to the fall of 1949.		1. AA position.	In the eastern sector of the city, on the western perimeter of the suburb of Izmaylovo, on the southern shore of a pond.	Soviet Army Central Hospital Burdenko (phonetic spelling). The capacity of the hospital was estimated at several thousand beds.
				After the summer of 1949, eight heavy AA guns were observed in improved field emplacements. A large searchlight, a range finder about two meters wide, and an undetermined number of radio cars were seen near the emplacements. One truck mounting a rectangular antenna, about 200x150 cm, with a wire netting was observed.

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Moscow-Tushino (N55-50, E37-25)	Prior to the fall of 1949.	2. AA position.	East of Tushino airfield, on both sides of the canal, and north and south of the Moscow-Tushino road crossing the canal.	In the summer of 1949, three or four heavy guns of more than 100 mm were placed in each of four old AA positions. The crews were located in wooden cantonment buildings near the positions.		
	Prior to December 1949.	1. AA position.	East of the airfield and east of the lock, on the Moscow-Tushino road.	Prior to December 1949, six AA guns of about 80 mm were observed in improved emplacements, south of the above-mentioned road. The size of the crews, located in dug-in huts, was estimated at 200 men.		
		2. Barracks installation.	East of the lock and north of the Moscow-Tushino road.	Occupied by a tank unit of 300 to 400 men.		
Moscow-Rublevo	Prior to December 1950.					25X1X
					air a large tent camp near Rublevo. No less than 150 canvas-covered armored vehicles were seen near the camp.	
		1. Supply depot.	Area around and south of Babushkin (N55-52, E37-42) and Balashikha (N55-49, E37-51).			25X1X
	September 1950.	2. Supply depot.	Starting west of Moscow, extending along the Moscow-Brest Litovsk railroad line.	In September 1950, numerous small depots containing apparently brand new guns or tanks were observed along the railroad line. New blockhouses were located near the depots. Ramps constructed of unhewn trunks were along the railroad line which crossed the installation.		

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Moscow-
Mytishchi
(N55-54,
E37-44)

Prior to
October
1948.

Experimental me-
chanical factory,
of one four-sto-
ry administration
building, with a
compound attached
at a right angle,
and a three-story
factory building;
an apartment house;
and a storehouse;
enclosed by a
wire fence.

In the suburb of
Mytishchi, between
the road and the
railroad line to
Zagorsk (N56-19,
E38-03).

The EMZ factory was subordinate to the Soviet
Army surveying headquarters in Noginsk (N55-50
E38-28). Personalities of the factory staff
included Lt. Col. Turog (fnu) (phonetic spelling),
manager; Lt. Col. Zekhnovicher (phonetic spelling)
(fnu), deputy manager; and Major Krivoshok
(phonetic spelling) (fnu), political officer.
The labor force included 30 to 40 male and female
laborers, who worked one shift. For details on
the raw materials as well as the type and rate of
production, see page 9.

Moscow-
Vinogradovo
(N55-56,
E37-32)

Prior to
December
1949.

Barracks installation
of one yellow three-
story building not
surrounded by a fence,
with a fenced-in yard
located on its east
side.

South of Dolgoprud-
naya airfield, locat-
ed two km west of the
Vinogradovo railroad
station.

Occupied by an AT unit of soldiers wearing
green service color. A major was observed to
be the ranking officer. About 12 trucks, towing
76.2 mm AT guns with pear-shaped muzzle brakes
and split-trail gun carriages, were within
the fenced-in yard.

Moscow-
Pushkino
(N56-01,
E37-51)

Prior to
late 1948.

Barracks installation,
about 750x500 meters,
of one main building
constructed of wood and
brick with two wings,
several brick buildings,
several wooden structures,
ten small houses for ge-
nerals, and 100 small
tents; included some
trees and enclosed by
a wire fence.

About three km south-
east of Pushkino,
in the western sec-
tion of a woods,
west of Ivanteyevka.

The construction of the installation was complet-
ed by July 1948. Major Tseysler (phonetic spelling)
(fnu) was in charge of the building operations.
In late 1948, the installation was occupied by a
militia unit of 500 to 800 men. Soviet soldiers
referred to the unit as the militia reserve
regiment. The soldiers wore blue uniforms with
red epaulets mounting a silver R.

Moscow-
Monino
(N55-51,
E38-12)

Prior to
November
1949.

Barracks installation,
completed by late Novem-
ber 1949, of one guard-
house; one barracks
building, about 60

In the fir-pine
woods about four km
northeast of the
Monino railroad
station and on

The construction of the new installation was
started in July 1949. According to the blue-
print seen by source, the construction of a
very large barracks installation was planned.
In late October, the completed barracks building

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Moscow-
Kuntsevo
area

Prior to
March
1948.

meters long, constructed of white brick; one building with officers' billets; one water works; and one water tower.

the eastern bank of the Klyazma River.

was occupied by about 60 men of a Soviet construction battalion.

Barracks installation of one rectangular five-story instruction building; one U-shaped moving picture house, including a library, located on the road; three billets; and an undetermined number of single-story brick buildings, workshops, sporting installations, and kitchens; equipped with an iron lattice along the road and a board fence around the rest of the installation.

Southwest of the city, on the south side of the Vyazma road, outside the limits of Moscow.

Occupied by a military academy which trained officer candidates and which held officers' courses. The total number of the troops quartered in the academy was believed to exceed 2,000 men. The trainees seemed to be very intelligent and to have good military bearing.

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Experimental Mechanical Factory

1. Raw materials and semi-finished products supplied to the factory and unloaded by source included structural steel, round and hexagonal brass rods, brass plates of various thicknesses, copper bars and sheet copper, reproduction aluminum, centrifugal cases, sheet duraluminum, chemicals for nickeling and reproducing work, reproduction paper, insulating material for the vehicles of the field printing-offices, and boxes containing theodolite components and lenses. There were no bottlenecks in the supply of the materials. They were picked up in Moscow by truck and stored in the factory and in a storehouse near Cherkisovo (N55-58, E37-44).
2. The work done in the factory included the manufacture of map printing machines, equipped with printing plates, 45 x 35 cm; reproducing apparatuses; cameras; dark-room equipment; tripods; shelves for chemicals; the assembly of theodolites; and the conversion of trucks into special-purpose vehicles for field printing-offices, which mounted box-shaped superstructures insulated against the cold.
3. Every mobile field printing office had three special - purpose vehicles, including one vehicle carrying the printing machine, one to be loaded with the copying equipment, and one for reproduction apparatus. It took three or four months to convert four to six vehicles.

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